DR. MCCOSH AT PRINCETON.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PRINCETON, N. J., June 17.-President Mc-Cosh preached the annual baccalaureate sermon this morning before a large audience. At 10 o'clock the students and faculty formed in line near the Old Chapel and marched into the Marquand Chapel. The graduating class occupied seats immediately in front of the pulpit. Dr. McCosh was a little more than an hour in delivering his address. He took for his text Roman vill., 19-24, and

spoke in part as follows: what is our world? What view are we to take of it? What are we to expect of it? This is a question (for the what are we to expect of it? All a six agussion that the questions are one) which every reflecting mind will be putting in the days when science is making so many discoveries; and which we may suppose to be eagerly asked by those closing their studies and about to pursue a journey through the world. What repers does common experience give? What does science teach, when the wonerful discoveries in the stacry heavens, in the life of plants and animals, are starting so many questions? Does Scripture go against science or against experience! Or does it confirm both! Is the youth, looking on the world, to regard it as presenting nothing but beauty and benignity ! Is he to ex peet only peace and prosperity ! Is there nothing in it and supshine, love and smiles? I am not but calm and substitute. For men before me set out on authorized to let these young men before me set out on the voyage of life thinking they will meet with no opposition, with no storms or buffetings. Is every youth certain to have long, unbroken health and happiness !

It is a curious circumstance that later science seems to be exhibiting our world under the same double aspect.

It is now shown that the worlds have been formed as they now are in the course of long ages, in which have been warring elements.

"A Struggle for Existence" is the characteristic of animated life from the beginning. Nowhere do I find a truer account of our world than that given in this passage I have chosen as my text. It is a difficult passage, I have nover heard a sermon preached upon it. It gives no githness of orderex more glorious than the stars; more glorious than the stars; more glorious than the stars of nebular, which we may not be able to resolve, but which shane across our sky like the milky way. be exhibiting our world under the same double aspect.

more private that the private that the pattern of t

THE REV. J. T. DURYEA AT CORNELL.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Duryea, of Boston, preached the Baccalaureate serme before the graduating class of Cornell University tins afternoon. The Sage Chapel was completely filled and large audience followed the worker speaker with marked attention. the words of subject of the ecrmon was "Intellectual Development Depended upon the Growth of Love,"and It was founded on the text found in Ephesians, iii, 1718: "That Christ may dwell in your hearts by faith; that ye, being rooted and grounded in love, may be able to comprehend with all saints what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height." The preacher said: The power of mystery is only known by its effects. In physics, power is described as that which causes or arrests motion. In physiology, motion is manifested in consciousness, in feeling and in exertion. Where power le stored we cannot find ; bow it is reached, developed, measured, directed and applied we cannot discover. We know that there is a simple connection between an ex-ercise of the will and evolution and the use of latent

The speaker then illustrated the development of power in the frame by symnastic exercise. It is a singular fact, said he, that after long-continued experience will able to draw out precisely the amount of power which it needs to employ to exeente a definite effect. This is true not only with reference to action but also with reference to feeling. Power enters into sensibility, and intensity of power is measured by amount of feeling. Now, it is a fact that direction of will to an end will send out power in the line of accomplishment of it, and at the same time withdraw it from all other seats of sensibility. For example, take Sociates reflecting in the street with all his fine senses shut up. All the causes of sensation were present in action and producing their physical effects, yet he was not aware of one them. However mysterious the relation between will and latent power may be, we know that it controls power according to the measure of feeling which operates as a motive to choice and prosecution of an end. The stronger the feeling the more the an end. The stronger the feeling the more the will can exert its coarrol over power in applying it in physical and also in mental effort. In states of great excitement men of small organization will perform least of a giant. In the costacy of high enthusiasm the mind will fine off mental products that are utterly beyond its capacity in periods of emotional repost. The affections are, therefore, the motive force of our nature, and among them we should expect the highest to have the possibility in it of development of the most of energy. Conscience approves love as the worthiest affection, the moral sense is responsive to it, and it commands sentiment of admiration. If, therefore, our nature is made in consistency with itself, that which has our highest approved in a wish for his followers, that being received and admiration ought to be the supreme principle in our mental constitution.

This brings us around to the saying of the Apostle expressed in a wish for his followers, that being received and grounded in love," they might be strong and profeund and wide and far-reaching. The contents of the interest is felt in the contests in the Long Island broad and long," that their faith might be strong and profeund and wide and far-reaching. The contents in the two will be at the strong and profeund and wide and far-reaching. The contents in the Long Island broad and long are the culture of intellect if the largest and best results are to be achieved. The question them is that it is impossible to develop intellect of the largest and best results are to be achieved. The question them is that the intellect if the largest and best results are to be achieved. The question them is that the intellect if the largest and best results are to be achieved. The question them is that the first in the contests in the Long Island Amateur Association. The Commercial nine have taken long lead in the race. Reafford is second, Dannitess and Putuam are titled for third, Star is affth, and Monroe the largest and best results are to be achi will can exert its control over power in applying

develop his intellectual power: In the first instance he must depend upon his feacher, and this gives a new conception of the function of teaching. It is the larger part of the office of a true teacher to quicken, aronse, draw out and set into vigorous activity, under the methods of discipline, the mental powers of his pupil. This will involve a higher estimate of the work of the teacher. It will not be mere pedagogy, but the translation of the hife of the teacher will not be taken by applying teats to his intellectual vigor and his attainments and his technical, but to his total manhood. Teaching will come to be regarded not merely as an art, but as a defined mission to the youth of the race.

The speaker, in conclusion, then applied principles of above to graduates in form of advice and counsel.

PRESIDENT ROBINSON AT BROWN.

PROVIDENCE, June 17 .-- In the First Baptist Meeting House this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, meeting House this atternoon, the Rev. Dr. Rounson, president of Brown University, delivered the baccalaure-ate sermon before the graduating class. The church was filled. The text was taken from Acts iv, 40: "Save

yourselves from this untoward generation."
"The dangers of the present day differing from these of former times," he said, "stand us under the name and claim before us under the name and claim of manifest marks of progress, and some of the greatest perils lie in these bonsted advantages." The sources of moral and religious danger were traced in the arrest and decay of religious thought, in the reckless haste and contusion always attendant on revolutions in religious thinking, and in the erratic action of human impulse and passion which is sure to reveal itself when the restraints of religions revolution. The special evils were considered in detail, and the speaker closed with words of advice to the members of the graduating class. In the evening the Key, Thomas Arminage, D. D., delivered a sermon before the Society for Missionary Inquiry, entitled "Christ Risen—the Divine Life of Missions." before

THE REV. E. B. COE AT RUTGERS. NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 17 .- The opening exercises of commencement week at Rutgers College took place to-day. The baccalaureate sermon was preached this evening by the Rev. Edward B. Cos. of the Collegate Church of New-York, from Daniel xl., 32; "The people that do know their God shall be strong and do exploits."

THE PASTOR OF SHILOH CHURCH IN-STALLED.

Shiloh (colored) Presbyterian Church, over which the late Rev. Heary Highland Garnet presided, and which has been without a settled paster since the Rev. Mr. Stewart sailed as missionery to Africa, last night welcomed the Rev. Reading B. Johns to the pupit. The installation services were conducted by white clergymen, and many white people were among the audience. The Rev. Dr. John Spaulding, stated clerk of Tract Society, preached the installation sermon, from II Corintians, v. 14. The Rev. Dr. Marvin E. Vincent, of the Church of the Covenant, delivered the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Edward M. Deems, of Westminster Church, the charge to the people. The Rev. Mr. Webb, financial agent of the Lincoln University at Oxford, Penn., and for many years pastor of the church there, made a prayer, referring to the work of previous pastors and the need of more ministers among the colored race. The closing prayer was made by the Rev. Dt. Vincent and a hymn of welcome to the pastor was saing by the choic and congregation. The new pastor is a hative of Pennsylvania, and was educated at the Lincoln University and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was for some years pastor of the First African Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and more recently preached in Gleveland. He is about tarry years of age.

Mr. Beecher preached yesterday in Plymouth Church upon the true mission of the Gospel in elevating the poor and suffering. In the course of his sermon he the Gospel. There was no reason why men of the same right to do it and sacrifice the rights of burnauity at not in doctrine. "Come to our church," such men said ; "our rector is a perfect gentleman. You won't find any

"our rector is a perfect gentleman. You won't find any poor or common people there. We are in a beautiful church and have a beautiful service, and our spire is twenty feet higher than any other." They loosed down on Quaker and Methodist meeting houses, but to day the Methodists are cetting to be as line as any. "I think I have the only Methodist church of the old style left," added Mr. Beecher.

All sorts of men must meet in a church; the loaf of society must be cut through to the bettom. The power of a creed is small and the power of the spirit of humanity is large. It does not matter what is the inscription over a church, or what its name, if it has a heart for humanity, for it is Christike, it is orthodox. A good life cures a lad creed. It is the spirit of the Gospel that is levelling man up. The general tendency of cemocratic Christianity is to raise the average of mankind.

Mr. TALMAGE DENQUENCING BILL-EGAROS.

MR. TALMAGE DENOUNCING BILL-BOARDS.

Two persons were baptized at the Brooklyn Tabernacie by the Rev. Mr. Talmage, yesterday, at the close of the service. "The Lord's voice crieth unto the God or Satan shall have complete possession of this neighborhood or cities, is the question of the hour," said

clubs to change positions. The New York uine played in better form last week than usual, and they in consequence noved up one position. They are now sixth. The Chicago and Cleveland nines have each wen rine-teen games, but the latter have played two games less. The Boston nine have been playing remarkably well since their return from the West and are now in fourth place. The Detroit nine are in fifty place with different games won. The New-York nine are one game belind the Detroits, while the Buffalo's are seventh and Philadelphis last. The Providence nine did the best work during the past week, winning all the games in which they contested. Boston and New-York lost two. A table showing the standing of each club and the games won and lost is as follows:

Clubs.	Providence	Chicago	Cleverand	Hoston	Detroit	New York	Buffalo	Philadelphia.	Games wen	Games played
Providence. Chicago Chivand Booton Detroit New York Buffalo Philadelphia	1 :3000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 :020001	NUMBER ON	044 (0000	1000 0000	on; seeses!	BORNON IN	8643505	22 10 10 10 14 12 8	33 31 31 31 31 32 32
Games lost	10	14	12	15	17	16	17	21	40	

Two weeks ago the Metropolitan nine of this city were in second piace in the race for the American Association championship. Their games with the Edipse and St. Louis nines, in which the home nine did not score a single victory, have put the Metropolitans back to fifth place. The St. Louis nine have been playing a fine game since they came East, and are now in second place, only two games behind the Athletic club. The Edipse and Chreimati clubs are still their for third, place, each being credited with sevention victories. The Aliepieny club is sixth, Baltimore seventh and Columbia list. This week the Eastern Caules will play the Western clubs their first series in the West. The Eastern clubs will be compelled to play some of their games on funday, particularly in Louisville and St. Louis. This practice is not allawed in Eastern cities. A summary of the contests to date is appended:

	_	_	_		-	-	_	-	_	
Clubs.	Athletic	St. Louis	Ecupse	Cincinnati	Metropoutan.	Allegheny	Baittinore	Columbus	Games won	Games played
Athletic St. Louis Ecilpas Cinchanati Motropolitan Alleghany Haltimore Columbus	2211011	1 3 4 0 1 0 2	3 90213	2000 0111	20	4 ;3151	5000044 0	3445312	21 19 17 17 14 11 9 8	29 28 28 30 29 29 29
Games lost	8	11	11	11	16	18	20	21	44	

The College championship is almost completed, as there are only two or three more games to play. As the championship is assured to Yale little interest is left in the remaining contests. "All interest is now centred in the fight for second place. A mherst and Princeton are now tied for second place. A table showing the games wen and lost to date by each club is as follows:

Clubs.	Becket in the Leong Taland							
erst. ceton vard	0	1 2 1 0 4	1 1 0 8	1 0	1 3 3 4 4 1 1 6	6 4 4 3 0	67776	1112:
mes lest	esta	ini	th	e L	on	g Is	dan	ad en

THE WEALTH OF NEW-YORK. | the value of which, according to the cost, would be about

WHAT THE TAXES ARE LEVIED ON. INTERESTING FACTS AND FIGURES AS TO THE CITY'S

RESOURCES. The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments are now occupied in considering the various affidavits and statements filed with them previous to May 1, asking for a reduction of assessments on real and peronal property. The books were closed on that date. After May 1 no further appeals for reductions can be received. The assessment rolls of the various wards have to be delivered to the Board of Aldermen on the first Menday of July. The assessed valuation of real estate on the opening of

the books on the second Monday in January was \$1,080,883,383, an increase over the previous year of \$45,988,489. Since January there has been a small reduction made by the Commissioners in the assessed valuation of real estate, as reported by the deputy Commissioners. sioners, who inspect and appraise the property in the various wards. Last year 1,450 persons applied for relief on the assessed value of real estate. The applica-tions of 950 persons were rejected, on the ground that there was no cause for action by the Commissioners, but in the cases of the remaining 500, reductions were made to the extent of \$5,600,040. The decrease this year is in about the same proportion as last year. It is dis-cretienary with the Commissioners whether or not to reduce the assessed value of a piece of property. The law requires, however, that all real estate shall be equally assessed, and that the books be open for public inspection. Hence, if the assessed value of one piece of property is reduced below that of an adjoining piece, the owner of the latter can go into court and vitlate the entire assessment on his property. This leaves little opportunity for the display of any favoritism by the Commissioners.

SWEASING OFF PERSONAL TAXES. The unpleasant part of the work of the Tax Commission is that of assessing personal property. The exemp-tions are so many, and the loopholes in the law through which to escape the payment of a personal tax are so numerous, that the total assessed value of this class of property is decreasing each year. "Most persons," said Commissioner Asten recently, seem to regard it as an injustice if they are obliged to pay a tax on personal property. We are beset with importunities to be 'let off' regardless of the fact that it is our sworn duty not to permit any person to escape the payment of tax except in due course of law. Persons with a large amount of personal property take adventage of the law and evade payment of a personal tax; but others possessed of only a payment of a personal tax; but others possessed of only a small amount of personal property do not take the trouble to escape payment of the lax, even when aware of the to escape payment of the tax, even when aware of the means of escape. But many persons are unwilling to resort to methods of evasion. Hence, they feel the injustice of a law that operates so unequally, and which offers a premium on dishunesty. I think the personal tax should be abelished except on corporations, franchises and on such property as a tax can be collected upon without difficulty. upon without difficulty.

The total assessed value of personal property this year on the opening of the books before the process of "swearing off" began, was as follows:

Life Insurance Companies Trust Companies Railread Companies Miscellaneous Comportious Resident Personal Non-resident Personal Shareholders of Rails	226,700,000 117,000,000 117,000,100 117,619,831 34,335,353 71,107,510
Total	\$2,108,822,021
The greater part of this assessment has been when the rolls are confirmed there confirm to the present outlook, more	een sworn off, will not be, no-

ing table shows the assessed valuations of persona crty hat year and the amount that we a left on the lowed by law and been made

Assessed Value	Returned to Tax heceiver.
\$2,025,000 \$201,000,000 \$610,328,000 \$1,81,190,803	\$4,141,165 4,393,974 14,602,658 11,297,974 11,675,974 57,534,510
82 491,418,500	6108,279,582
	Value. 601,524,000 201,120,000 82,025,000 201,620,000 1,6.0,325,600 128,190,800 23,000,788

Te was a decrease in the total assessed value of per-property on the opening of the books this year of accountry on the opening of the books this year of accountry of the second of the series of the objects that there will be a considerable decrease in the introduced for taxation. There was a net decrease 0.940,317 in the amount returned for taxation last as compared with the previous year. Tacro has a considerable decrease in the assessed value of per-sente ewing to the operation of laws possed by the interest of the second-compared with the provide for the exemp-son taxation, for local purposes of American ver-wered by corporations organized finder he laws of at and plying between this and foreign ports, and in the assessment of gas mains and telegraph pries exists instead of personal property. The shifting also for the assessment of gar mains and testaraps pro-as real estate instead of personal property. The shifting of faxation from personal to real estate is shown by the

Year.	Assessed Vam- ations of Real Sistate.	Associate Value attents of Perso'al Estate	Total Valuations.
1872 1873 1874 1874 1876 1876 1877 1878 1878 1878 1881 1881	831, 547, 595, 851, 647, 595, 851, 647, 515, 852, 643, 533, 660, 853, 700, 918, 134, 180, 1476, 735, 190, 1976, 735, 190	277,481,161 217,001,154 218,626,178 200,058,100 107,5 2,075 175,984,835 101,104,037 200,212,800	81, 104, 074, 837 , 129, 129, 629 , 139, 174, 129, 177 , 179, 943, 639 1, 11, 054, 344 1, 01, 012, 032 1, 016, 307, 77, 1, 044, 006, 383 1, 441, 773, 22 1, 185, 944, 938 1, 230, 470, 256 1, 270, 046, 040

WHAT SOME OF THE MILLIONNAIRES PAY. The assessment on bank shares has year was 57,534,510, a decrease from that of the previous year of 880,884. At the opening of the books this year the at was \$71,107,540, but enough of that has been eworn off to reduce the amount to about the same figures as those of last year. The late Moses Taylor paid a sager personal tax than any other person in this city. He paid on an assessed personal valuation of \$1,300,000, which is the sum assessed to his widow. W. H. Vanderbilt swore off oil his personal tax, but a terward came to the tax office and said that to entisty "public clamor" be would voluntarily pay a personal tax on a valuation of \$1,000,000. Jay Gould pays on \$100,000 only. The James Lenox estate pays on \$1,000,000 personal, the James Lenox estate pays on \$1,000,000 personal, the Asiors on \$3,000,000, Mrs. E. D. Morgah on \$1,000,000, Nrs. A. T. Bitevart on \$500,000 and Miss Catherine L. Wolfe on \$4,000,000. There is a decrease each year in the number of persons who pay taxes. Last year only 11,080 persons paid on personal crate and the number will probably be less this year. In 18-0 the number was 14,764. On personal and real estate 185,055 persons were charged with taxes last year. Formerly a large number of persons were assessed on personal scatae from whom the tax could not be collected. The result was that the city had to pay a tax to the State taxes raid by the city; hence the Tax Commissioners of late years have taken great care not to assess persons from whom the fax cannot be collected. The following table shows the real estate nesessments against railroad companies in the city for the present years a compared with last year:

203,050	₩8.07m.856
203,050	
408,7401	508.72
700,000	1.719,45
	1,800,000
Chippins	1,360,00
537.000	170,00
154,0001	320,50
150,000	162,93
214,4001	171,80
40,000	45,00
528,250	200,76
341,000	112,43
20,000	17,03
300000000	A.V. Mile
262,000	228.24
126,000	16,92
110,000	52,00
72,000	70,69
62,0001	58,710
250,000	100.06
DO UNION	104.48
733,000	89,00
135,800	157,28
ompanie	a is as fol
	135,800

New-York Mutual Mutual Gas Light New-York Gas Light Harlem Gas-Light Metropolitan Knickerbecker

INCIDENTAL PEATURES OF TAXATION. The Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company is ssessed for \$31,869, and the New-York Steam-Heating Company for \$15,000. The Western Union Telegraph Company is assessed for real estate on its wires and poles \$176,037 and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, \$20,175. The great difference in the assessments on the street railroad companies this year as con pared with last is explained to be the result of an opimou given by the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the

given by the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the tracks should be assessed at the same rate per mile for the entire length. Heretofore a track laid in Broadway, or in a street where there is heavy travel, has been assessed at a higher rate per mile than a track in a back street on which there is little travel.

The valuation of church property in the city which is exempt from taxation is about \$40,000,000. The relative proportion of the property of each of the larger denounations to the whole is substantially as follows: Episcopalhan, over one-fourth of the total; Reman Catholic, one-fifth; Presbyterian, nearly one-fifth; Reformed, one-tenth; Methodist, nearly one-fourteenth; Haptist, one-sixteenth; Jewish, one-nineteenth, and Unitarian, one-fortieth. a. of the property owned by the manicipality is The value of the property owned by the municipality is \$250,000,000, which is exclusive of the city's interest in the Brooklyn Bridge. Although the city has contributed only \$5,000,000 to that structure it owns one-half of it,

SUITS AGAINST THE BRIDGE TRUSTEES.

Suits have been begun against the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and the trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge by James M. Lyddy, as counsel for ten of the persons injured for ten of the persons injured in the accident on Decoration Day. The total amount of damages asked for is \$200,000. The suits are brought in this city against the Bridge trustees personally as well as the municipalities of New-York and Brooklyn on the ground that by their culpable negligence they contributed to the accident. The officers and trustees of the Bridge have already declared that they do not consider themselves responsible for the accident and will resist any claims for damages. The Corporation Counsels of both cities will be called on to defend these and other suits which may be brought.

DISAFFECTED CIGAR-MAKERS. "

Palacios Rodriquez & Co., Cuban cigar manufacturers, at No. 92 Liberty-st., have had some difficulty with their workmen. The men complain that the fillers furnished them are too dry to work to advantage, and that the foreman does not treat them as they should be treated. They demanded that the obnoxious foreman should be discharged, and on this demand being refused, quitwork. There were between 100 and 120 men employed in this factory.

FREE ICE FOR THE SICK POOR.

The Earle Guild, which did so much last season to relieve the sick in the tenement districts of thecity by the distribution of ice is prepared to continue its work during this summer. Tickets are issued by work during this summer. Tickets are issued by the Guild to families in distress, for a supply which will be delivered each day free of charge. All cases are investigated before aid is given. Donations of money for this kindly charity may be forwarded to Frederick P. Earle, at Canal and Centre-sts

FREE FLOWERS FOR THE POOR.

Announcement is made that the East Side Flower Mission, at No. 287 East Broadway, is open daily for the purpose of receiving contributions of flowers to be distributed among the sick and poor in the tenement houses of the city. The Superintendent will send to any part of the city for flowers and return empty baskets.

MR. GILL TOO FEEBLE TO TALK.

"My father is not well enough to see any one to-day," said William Gill to a TRIBUNE reporter who found him on the steps of his house in Twenty-sixth-st., yesterday afternoon. "I have not even been able to talk to him myself. He is very feeble and the least excitement lays him up completely. I don't think myself that those girls will appear to-morrow before the Commissioners. I find that they have got hold of cereais" in May this year is nousually large be-\$70,000 or \$50,000 of the old man's money and although they have spent a good deal in retaining fees for their tast venture, I fancy they have made enough to have a good time with in their own country. My father is English, but I am glad now to think that I am not." At the house of the Misses Woodhall a young man stated that he was a lawyer's elerk in charge and knew noth-ing of the Woodhalls' present abode. One of the sisters' counsel refused to make any admission on the subject, but stated that his clients would appear when wanted.

HOMING PIGEON FLIGHTS

Fall River homing pigeons were loosed from Princeton, N. J., at 8:21 a. m. yesterday, their fourth journey for record. Tacy arrived at 2:12 p. m.; distance 204 miles; average speed 1,022 yards. The best record was made a week ago, 1,167 yards. Rhode Bland birds loosed in this city at 7:10 a. m

were at home in 255 minutes. The distance was 154 miles, the average speed 1,063 yards. Other birds, with 156 miles to fly, that were loosed at 9:10 a. m. made the journey at the rate of 1.236 yards per minute.

Hiris of this vicinity will be nonner-narked to day at the Newark Club rooms for loosing to Studenville, Ohio, 342 miles away, at 5 o'clock on Wedneslay.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE,

In its issue of yesterday The Sunday Tribune presented numerous features of especial interest, | bly will be; but losses which come from the breakand all its departments were crowded with important news, editorial, literary, and other matter. Some leading articles were the following:

Some leading articles were the following:
Foreign. Speelal cable dispatel from London about
the tribute to John Bright, general politics, the "thoughtreading" controversy, and personal intelligence. Account of the panie in Sanderland, Ingland, in which 178
children toot their lives. General news reports from all

and from Milwankee, giving an account of Mr. McGeoon's business career.

Out-Door Sports.—Special accounts of the winning of the Coney Island Cup by Eole, the footrace for the world's clampionship, and sumerous other events on land and water.

Shooting Mer Rival.—Fall account of the shooting of Mrs. Clarence Smith by Miss Helen Leonard—the result of desertion and Jealousy.

Sammer Leisure.—Special dispatches from THE TRIBURE's regular correspondents at Stratega, Newport and Long Strateh, reporting arrivals of guests and errerat news.

Society.—Fashforable doings of the week, out of town. Local Missellany.

Home Interests.
The seventy first in Camp.
Assaulted by a Superintendent.

Assaulted by a Eupermeeter.

The Courts.
The First Record.
The Drama.
Setding Mr. Haverly's affairs.
Harvard Class-Day and Commencement.
Harvard Class-Day and Commencement.
Has broad Interests.
A Clergyman Kails a Clergyman.
New Publications.—Reviews of the Rev. Dr. Morgan
Dix's "Memoirs of John A. Dix's "Living English
Poets;" and "The Leaf Horse Claim."
Notes from London.—L. ther from G. W. S. on current
Notes from London.—L. ther from G. W. S. on current Notes from London.—L. ther from G. W. S. on current orial and personal topics of interest. Californian Hobidays.—Letter from Mr. Hassard, giving one facts of value to lavaille intending to visit the cells Coost.
Dadith Gautier.—Letter from a correspondent of The
HEGNE, describing the person and writings of the

Jadith Guiller.—Letter from a correspondent of the poete novelist.

London Gossip.—An Englishman's notes on current English accent topics, round Politics.—Letter from G. W. S. on the Science of

Giving Pointeal Parties, Lamior.—Some queer stories and interesting reminis-cences of the author, Broadway Note Heek.—A Broadway jounger's personal Broadway Note Heek.—A Broadway jounger's personal

relety by a New-York Th- Historical Society. From Laterature to Tweez.rs. Expans from the City. In a Russian Cell. The Trade in Fireworks. "Rouncers" and Rody Guards. The New Opera House beenery.

The Weehawken Tunnel. Should Dancing Give Offence! The Bartholdi Statue. Following is a brief summary of principal news

topics of the day :

topics of the day:

Formon,—During a pance among children on the strickary of Victoria Hall in Sunderland, England, on Saturday, 178 children were trampled to death.

A new Peruvian Cabinet was named.

It was announced that importations are increasing and exports decreasing in France.

The british Ride Team Association put restrictions on the practice of the American team.

The Prussian Government arrested Poish revolutionals at the demand of the Russian Government.

A committee of the Landay approved or the Prussian Church bill.

It was reported that war had broken out among the Albanians.

Kr. Bright was informed by Sr Stafford Northeoste that he would be held responsible for his language at Birmingham concerning the Tory party. Concerning the Tory party.

DOMESTIC.—Peter McGeoch failed at Chicago

DOMESTIC.—Peter MeGeoch failed at Chicage on Saturday with habilities estimated between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. — The 7lat Regiment arrived at the State Camp of Instruction in Peckskill. — J. L. Borden, president of Mancheld Female College is Louisiann, was killed by the Rev. Benjamin Jenkins, pr. — The bodies of Mrs. Bertha Bleeken and Mrs. Cornelia Wollberg were cremated at Washington, Penn. — Gray's Opers House, in Boston, was destroyed by fire and the less is estimated at \$100,600. — An additional defalcation of \$50,000 was discovered in the accounts of Chester H. Krum, of St. Louis.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, June 17-P. M. The Custom House returns of the foreign movements of merchandise at New-York last week show imports in excess of exports of \$4,441,552, against an excess of \$5.615,648 for the same week of 1882, and against an excess of exports over imports of \$99,454 for the week of 1881. The exports of the week (\$5,988,727) were \$686,251 greater than for the week of 1882, and were \$2,059,654 smaller than for the week of 1881. For the twentyfour weeks of each of three years the imports of merchandise have exceeded the exports as follows: 1883, \$52,933.816; 1882, \$96,452,084; 1881, \$26,198,789. Including the specie movements the balance against the port for the twenty-four weeks of this year (\$53,077,410) is \$12,581,489 less than in 1882, and is \$2,629,321 greater than in 1881. But in 1881 the balance against the port, at this date, included the imports of \$24.249,302 in specie over the exports of the same, while for this year the imports of specie exceed the exports only \$143,594.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DATE.



of the exports for May of breadstuffs and provisions, tallow and dairy products. The breadstuffs movement was to the value of \$11,675,939, against \$12,465.318 for the preceding month of April, and \$6,265,415, against \$7,486,716 for the preceding amounting to \$443,495, representing 565,766 bushels. The following are the comparisons:

Month of May 1881 1882 Wheat 811.701.384 51.61.397 West floor 5.407.302 2.104.037 Corp. 4.141.758 1.044.077 180.008 Total of all cereals \$10,804,618 \$10,110,925 \$11,675,930 Provisions, tanow and dairy products. 9,092,842 6,155,015

Total values\$28,897,200 \$16,265,940 \$17,941,954 The total exports of the articles named for the five months ended May 31 for the three years were valued as follows:

Jan. 1 to April 30. 1881. 1882. 1883. Cereais. 801,375,739 \$50,589,737 \$73,592,387 Fravisions, etc. 61,583,614 42,956,716 43,838,604 Total values..... \$152 938,853 \$93,542,953 \$117,430,991 The bright spot in the general commercial situation is furnished by vesterday's events at Chicago It is not easy to believe that the collapse in the lard speculation will not, for a time at least, check other speculations in grain and provisions. At all events Chicago "corners" of the staples of life will hardly receive further aid from a public following. Individual fortunes have been tost and more probaing of fictitious values of articles of commerce are riches to the country. The Bureau of Statistics report of the exports of grain, provisions, etc., for Monday. May, when compared with the movements of May, 1881, as they are above, offer a timely comment of the situation as it has been. In May, 1882, we did not have the stuff to export, so that that year should children lost their lives. General news reports from an large the world.

Washington.—Special dispatch about Representative Keiter and Ohio polities. News of the Hill investigation and general Department matters.

Boston.—Special dispatches about recent political, industrial and other events.

Chicago.—Special dispatches about prominent legal, political and dramate events of the week.

San Francisco.—Special dispatches on military, business, personal, musical and other topics.

Dukes Nutt.—Special dispatch from Uniontown, Penn., giving a full account of the great special ties the two seasations musices.

Peter McGeoch.—Special dispatch from Chicago, giving a fail account of the great specialtor's failure, its causes, and the panie it caused in the lard mark-til act from Milwaukee, giving an account of Mr. McGeoch's nusiness career.

Second graphs of the comparisons; but this year, regardless of what may be the onteome of the grow-ing crops, there is larger surplus from the crops of 1882, than there was in May, 1881, we exported 639,438 bbls, of flour, 10,026,342 bush. of wheat and 7,218,171 bush. of corn, gainst in May of this year, 591,554 bbls, of flour, 2,972,397 bush. of wheat and 6,332,156 bush. of corn. The quantities of the principal items of provisious, etc., exported in May, 1881, and May, 1883, compare as follows—quantities for and May, 1883, compare as follows-quantities for 1881 are named first: Beef 13,202,890 lbs, against 11,865,614 lbs.; bacon and hams 26,965,935 lbs. against 17,777,744 lbs.; lard 29,009,170 lbs

against 17.777,744 lbs.; lard 29,009,170 lbs.
ngainst 14.812,348 lbs.; pork 6.650,250 lbs.
against 3,978,635 lbs.; tallow 8,551,039 lbs. against
4,767,886 lbs., and cheese 8,571,253 lbs. against
4,767,886 lbs., and cheese 8,571,253 lbs. against
4,681,757 lbs. Those discrepators are largely because speculation had marked prices when nothing
but absolute necessities (which did not exist) would
buy our products. During the hast two weeks there
have been days when the relative quotations weald
have permitted of the haportation of wheat from
Liverpool without loss. If, as many shrewd observers believe, prices shall now find their normal
values, it may be expected that our exports will be
largely increased both in quantities and values.
Aside from the events of yesterday there was little or no change in the commercial and increantile
situations. The cotton market was dail with a dechining tendency for prices. Last week the exports situations. The cotton market was duil with a de-cining tendency for prices. Last week the exports from all the ports amounted to 41,785 bales arainst 57,087 bales for the preceding week and 39,178 bales for the week of 1882. Since September 30 the exports have amounted to 4,402,590 bales against 3,323,800 for the same time of the preced-ing year. A little more business is reported in iron, and the prices are quoted as firm, because some makers have expressed their determination to with-draw their products from the markets multi the weak holders are cleaned out. The coal trade pre-sents up new features. The Engineering and Mining Janual says of it: ournal says of it:

The authracite trade at present is a puzzle to the mos-The antiracite trade at present is a puzzle to the most intelligent observer. The sanguine bay much stress upon the user that the output at the present time is prastically 1,500,000 tens altered of hist year, and that the requirements for the rest of the year will be as great as for the corresponding period last year, which would bring tacted it omage for 1-83 to 30,000,000 tens or over. It seems to be a fact, also, that the large companies are maintaining prices, while the above. Lenighs and special branch of coal are handled at circular rance without any difficulty. Outside of these, however, large quantities of oad are effected at prices that are more a maler of barrer. Notwithstanding these favorable factors, by ore remain apathetic. There is no simp in the trade. The demand for mainfacturing purposes is largely abridged, while dealers do not seem disposed to hay on freely, notwithstanding the threatened advance on the lat of July, which, as far as we can learn, has not yes been definitely decared upon. The time secondary when it will be used only for domestic purposes, and the occann for coarses uses supplied by the gractically inexhaling the different contending soft coal fields for trade, and their ability to put coal in the market at very low figures, as shown by some of the recent contending at present on the manufacturity size, or it will be not a present on the manufacturity size, or it will be not a present on the manufacturity size, or it will be not a present on the manufacturity size, or it will be present on the manufacturity size, or it will

for trade, and their ability to put coal in the market at very low figures, as shown by some of the recent contracts, admonishes anthracte not to rear its head too high at present on the manufacturing sizes, critively open the way for its active competitor to ship in and supplant it largely.

Practically the local monetary situation was unchanged during the week. Money on call was easy and in abundant supply all the time at 3/22 per cont. As the Sub-Treasury's gain or \$1,008,495 for the week ended Friday night was principally from transactions at the end of the week, it is probable that yesterday's statement of the averages very nearly represented the banks' actual total reserve, but it is evident that the banks held a considerable amount of country bank-notes, which by forwarding them to the Redemption Bureau at Washington, may easily be converted into legal-tender notes. The domestic exchanges ruled steady all the week; rather favorable to New-York, except at the East. Foreign exchange was quiet and steady on the basis of \$4.85% and \$4.88% \$4.89 for long and short sterling respectively.

Louisiana, was killed by the Kev. Benjamin Jenkins, —— The bodies of Mrs. Bertha Bleeken and Mrs. Cornelia Wollberg were cremated at Washington, Penin. —— Gray's Opera House, in Boston, was destroyed by fire and the less is estimated at \$100,000. —— An additional defaication of \$50,000 was discovered in the accounts of Chester H. Kram, of St. Louis.

City and Suburban.—Eole won the Coney Island Cup on Saturday; the other races were won by Pizarro, Thackeray, Topay, Rica and Jim Megowan. —— Miss Heien Leonard was arraigned for shooting her rival. Mrs. Clarence Smith. —— C. Unnean began a libel suit against The New-Jork Thies to recover \$100,000. —— James Gordon Bennett contributed \$2.500 for the expenses of the Rifle Team. —— William Cummings defeated William Steele in a five-milestum, —— The new grounds of the Manhattan Athletic Clab were opened. —— A dozen races were rowed on the Harlem River. —— The second pennant regarts of the Larchmont Yacht Club was sailed. —— Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 82.11 cents. —— Stocks were duil, feverish and lower, but closed steady at partial recoveries.

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cago, St. Louis and Pittaburg and Oregon Short Line, each 1: Texas and St. Louis, 14; Manitoba, 14; Chesspeake and Ohio first preferred, Louisville, and Nashville, and Ohio and Missouri, each 13, Lake Shore, 17s; Cedar Falls and Chicago and Alton, 2; Manhattan Beach, 24; American Cable, 23s; Wabash, 25s; Oregon Raliroad Navigation and Wabash preferred, each 3; Oregon Improvement, 34; Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, 4; Ohio and Missouri preferred 52, and Manhattan, 54 per cent. Declines—Delaware and Hudson, Rochester and Pittsburg, and New-York, Chicago and St. Louis preferred, each 4; Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland, New-York, Chicago and St. Louis, and St. Paul and Duluth, each 1; Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Indianapolis, and Central Pacific, each 14s; and Union Pacific, 13s per cent.

Government bonds were quiet but firm, and the final changes in the biddings are an advance of 3s for the 3s and a decline of 3s for the 42s. Statebonds were duil, but generally strong. To-morrow the case of the holders of the Arkansas 7s, against the respective railroads to which the bonds were insense, will be heard in the United States Circuit Court upon its merits. Railroad bonds were interest-nayers.

The following table, showing the shipments out of Chicago of flour, grain and provisions, for the week ended yesterday, compared with the movements of the same weeks of 1882 and 1881, presents curious changes, The Grand Trunk hast week took nearly three times what it took in the week of 1881;

1881:			- 1	
Michigon Central, Jona, Laka Shore, tons Fort Wayne, tons Pari Handle, tons Baitinore and Oble, tons Jicand Trunk, tons Nickel Plate, tons	7.347 5,158 5,053 1,251 2,085	1882, 2,793 5,423 5,546 2,354 1,644 590	1883, 3,400 5,125 4,591 3,444 1,633 5,716 1,183	
Total tons	31,841	18.330	25,102	
The totals of each article car n the respective weeks were a			lroads	
Flour, tone. Week ended June 1 Frain, tone.	4.172	1.011	1885. 2,699 16,179	

. 31,841 18,350 25,103 Total tons.....

The following are Saturlay's quotations for unlisted securities: \$12,465,318 for the preceding month of April, and against \$10,110,925 and \$19,804.618 respectively for the months of May of 1882 and 1881. Of provisions, etc., the exports in May amounted to \$6,265,415, against \$7,486,716 for the preceding month of April, and against \$6,155,015 and \$9,092,612 respectively for the months of May, 1882 and 1881. The totals of all for May, 1882, show a decrease of \$2,010,680 from the values of the preceding month of April, an increase of \$100,000,000 from the values of the preceding month of April, an increase of \$100,000,000 from the values of the preceding month of April, an increase of \$100,000,000 from the values of the preceding month of April, an increase of \$100,000,000 from the values of \$9,092,642 respectively

1882 and 1881. The totals of all for May, 1982, show a decrease of \$2,010,680 from the values of the preceding month of April; an increase of \$1,675,411 over May, 1882, and a decrease of \$10,855,906 for May, 1881. The following table, showing the value of the principal cereals exported in the month of May for three years, exhibits interesting fluctuations. The value of "other teresting fluc L. & N. col. trust books 1852 Vicksby & Merik. 559 65 Mex. National 852 954 Vicksby & Merik. 559 65 Nex. National 852 954 Vicksby & Merik. 559 65 Nex. National 853 954 955 Nex. National 853 955 Next. National 853 955 N

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS. Boston, Saturday June 16, 1583.

Yesterday, To-day. Yesterday, To-day. There will be no meeting of the Stock Board on

MINES AND MINING.

The mining stock market last week presented little or nothing of interest. Business was dull and prices were almost universally weak. Sierra Grande from 1.40 to 1.15@1.20; Robinson from 77 to 70@72 cents; Sonora Consolidated from 34 to to 23 cents; and Decatur firm at 5@4 cents monopized a large portion of the transactions. The Constocks were dull and more weak than steady.

Names	Open Ing	High ost	Low-	Final	SOLD. N. Y. Ex.
Alfee	2.73				100
Alta Montaga					
Botte. Caledonia B. H.	1.0				
Caledonia B. H.	1.00				
Con. Virginia	:6:				
Decatur		304		-04	
Dirnsin.			1 200	320	
Eastern Oregon		30	36	.38	
Euresa Con		H 3.04	3.00	3.00	10
Flarteen	1.44			1.40	
Hukill	07	.07	.327	.07	500
Imperial			400		300
from Shiver	2.91				
Little Catef	50	455			500
Oriental and Miller	19	15	.10	1 243	2,200
Rappahannock Robinson Cou	75	77	177	20	7,550
Sierra Grande		1 2 9	1 2 16	1 1 100	1.800
Sonora Con			1 22	93	7,000
Sutro Tunnet		F25.0	2217	1 100	1 177000

Total sales for the dar 28,360

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 15, 1883. Potoni Tas 13 13 14

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 17.—The majority of small operators sold for a decline last week, having been influenced by vague street reports. The Comstocks weakened in consequence. Official reports, Lowever, showed that work is being pushed ahead earnestly in the joint Union-Sierra winze below the 3,000 level. The winze will have to be sunk a considerable distance before reaching the point where ore is expected.

The Comstocks at the close were firm. The stocks of "outside" mines are not much dealt in.

The rapid sompletion of the Navajo mill and mine

of "outside" mines are not much dealt in.

The rapid completion of the Navajo will and mine machinery affects the stock. It is rumored that the Navajo's furnaces are an infringement of the Navin patent, and that papers in a suit for damages are being prepared.

Caledonia has levied as assessment of 20 cents

per share. Bullion valued at \$11,000 was received in New-

York on Saturday from the mines, making a lor the week of \$111,000. The total sales of mining stocks at the New-York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange the past week were officially reported at 167,963

MAD PRANKS OF A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

At the midnight roll-call on Saturday night in the Sixth Potice Precinct the sergeant behind the desk thought Officer Thomas McNulty acted queerly. A physician who was called in procounced the man drunk. He was ordered to remain in the station-house for the remainder of the night as until for duty. Yesterday morning Captain Petty sent the officer, who seemed to have recovered from sent the officer, was seened to have recovered road his drunkenness, on patrel slong Broadway. A sergeant shortly afterward found him lying drunk in a liquer store near his beat. It was learned that proviously McNully had been admitted to a china store in Broadway and had smashed the china in mad-bull style. When he was turned out by the pantor he assaulted a man. He was taken to the Elizabeth street Station.

ELECTIONS IN THE UNION CLUB.

At a meeting of the governors of the Union Club hast week Judge John J. Townsend was elected president in place of William Constable, who after holding the office for many years has resigned on account of his health. William H. Appleton was elected vice-president in place of Frederick Sheldon, whose term of office had expired.

A college student, writing home to his father, told how his class and another class set hold of a rope at opposite ends, and how his class beat the other class pulling. The old man mused over the letter a while and replied as follows: "I'm mighty glad to heer time, you ken pul so strong. I was afcered that you could't amit the tug when you went that, are 'l'm mighty much pleased. I've got a ele male that's got such a our meantain that I never could plew him. I want you to back again him, an' I'm willin' to bet you ken output kim. Como home immercialy."—[Arkansaw Traveller.